



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SEC. 5. The said inspector shall be elected and appointed on the first Monday of February in each even-numbered year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to serve for the term of two years from the 1st day of March next ensuing, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified; but the council may, at any time after the passage of this ordinance, elect the said inspector to serve until the 1st day of March, 1918.

SEC. 6. The compensation of said inspector shall be \$75 per month, payable semi-monthly.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—School Attendance. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SECTION 1. The following-named diseases and disabilities are hereby made notifiable and the occurrence of cases shall be reported as herein provided:

GROUP 1.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Actinomycosis.
Anthrax.
Chicken-pox.
Cholera, Asiatic (also cholera nostras when Asiatic cholera is present or its importation threatened).
Continued fever lasting seven days (where diagnosis has not been made).
Dengue.
Diphtheria (membranous croup).
Dysentery:
 (a) Amebic.
 (b) Bacillary.
Favus.
German measles.
Glanders.
Hookworm disease.
Leprosy.
Malaria.
Measles.
Meningitis:
 (a) Epidemic cerebrospinal.
 (b) Tuberculous.
Mumps.
Ophthalmia neonatorum (conjunctivitis of new-born infants).
Paragonimiasis (endemic hemoptysis).
Paratyphoid fever.
Plague.
Pneumonia (acute).
Poliomyelitis (acute infectious).
Rabies.
Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever.
Scarlet fever.
Septic sore throat.

GROUP I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES—CON.

Smallpox.
Tetanus.
Trachoma.
Trichinosis.
Tuberculosis (all forms, the organ or part affected in each case to be specified).
Typhoid fever.
Typhus fever.
Whooping cough.
Yellow fever.

GROUP 2.—OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES AND INJURIES.

Arsenic poisoning.
Brass poisoning.
Carbon monoxide poisoning.
Lead poisoning.
Mercury poisoning.
Natural gas poisoning.
Phosphorus poisoning.
Wood alcohol poisoning.
Naphtha poisoning.
Bisulphide of carbon poisoning.
Dinitrobenzene poisoning.
Caisson disease (compressed-air illness).

GROUP 3.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Gonococcus infection.
Syphilis.

GROUP 4.—DISEASES UNKNOWN ORIGIN.

Pellagra.
Cancer.

SEC. 2. Each and every physician practicing in the city of North Yakima who treats or examines any persons suffering from or afflicted with any one of the notifiable diseases, and each and every other person in the city of North Yakima who assumes responsibility and care of any person suffering from or afflicted with any one of said notifiable diseases, shall immediately report such case of notifiable disease in writing to the health officer. Said report shall be forwarded either by mail or by special messenger and shall give the following information:

1. The date when report is made.
2. The name of the disease or suspected disease.
3. The name, age, sex, color, occupation, address, and school attended or place of employment of patient.
4. Number of adults and of children in the household.
5. Source or probable source of infection or the origin or probable origin of the disease.
6. Name and address of the reporting physician or person.

Provided, That if the disease is or is suspected to be smallpox the report shall, in addition, show whether the disease is of the mild or virulent type and whether the patient has been successfully vaccinated and, if the patient has been successfully vaccinated, the number of times and dates or approximate dates of such vaccination; and if the disease is or is suspected to be cholera, diphtheria, plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, or yellow fever the physician or other person making such report shall, in addition to the written report, give immediate notice of the case to the health officer in the most expeditious manner available; and if the disease is or is suspected to be typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or septic sore throat the report shall also show whether the patient has been, or any member of the household in which the patient resides has been, or is engaged or employed in the handling of milk or milk products for sale or preliminary to sale: *And provided further*, That in the reports of cases of the venereal diseases the name and address of the patient need not be given.

SEC. 3. The requirements of the preceding section shall be applicable to physicians attending patients ill with any of the notifiable diseases in hospitals, asylums, or other institutions, public or private, and said requirements shall be applicable also to each and every other person in the city of North Yakima who assumes responsibility and care of any person ill with any of said notifiable diseases in any of said institutions. The superintendent or other person in charge of any such hospital, asylum, or other institution in which the sick are cared for, must report the cases of notifiable diseases and disabilities occurring in or admitted to said hospital, asylum, or other institution in the same manner as that prescribed for physicians.

SEC. 4. Whenever a person is known or is suspected to be afflicted with a notifiable disease, or whenever the eyes of an infant under two weeks of age become reddened, inflamed or swollen, or contain an unnatural discharge, and no physician is in attendance, an immediate report of the existence of the case shall be made to the health officer by the midwife, nurse, attendant, or other person in charge of the patient.

SEC. 5. Teachers or other persons employed in or in charge of public or private schools, including Sunday schools, shall report immediately to the health officer each and every known or suspected case of a notifiable disease in persons attending or employed in their respective schools.

SEC. 6. Any nurse, householder, hotel, or lodging-house, keeper or any person whomsoever shall report immediately to the health officer each and every known or suspected case of a notifiable disease.

SEC. 7. The written reports of cases of the notifiable diseases required by this ordinance shall be made upon blanks supplied for the purpose by the health officer. These blanks shall conform to those adopted and approved by the State authorities in conference with the United States Public Health Service.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with, or who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in any sum not to exceed \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 9. Each and every person engaged in the practice of medicine or who assumes responsibility and care of the sick and afflicted shall display in a prominent place in his or her office a card upon which sections 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8 of this ordinance shall have been printed with type not smaller than 10 point. A similar card shall be displayed in a prominent place in the office of each and every hospital, asylum, or other public or private institution for the treatment of the sick. These cards shall each be not less than 1 square foot in size and shall be furnished to institutions and licensed physicians without cost by the health officer.

SEC. 10. The health officer is hereby authorized and directed, whenever a complaint is made or he has reason to believe that an infectious or contagious disease prevails in any house or other locality, to inspect such house or locality, and the inmates thereof, or to cause inspection thereof to be made, and in houses or localities where such diseases are most liable to prevail the said health officer may inspect or cause inspections thereof to be made periodically as frequently as he may deem for the best interest of the health of the community.

SEC. 11. The health officer, under the direction and with the approval of the city commission, shall in all cases of pestilence, contagious, infectious or epidemic diseases, or of danger from anticipated or impending pestilence, contagious, infectious or epidemic diseases, or in case the sanitary condition of the city shall be of such a character as to warrant it, take such measures, and adopt such specific rules, and do and order, and cause to be done such acts for the preservation of the public health as the public safety and health shall demand, and to that end may cause any and all schools, libraries, theaters, churches, and all buildings or places where people are accustomed to congregate and all other houses, buildings, and places where said health officer and the city commission shall have reason to believe there is or may be special danger of contagion, to be closed for a specified period or until the danger from such pestilence, contagious, infectious or epidemic disease shall have ceased to exist, and to cause all such buildings to be disinfected. Any person who violates or neglects or refuses to obey any such specific rules, regulations, or orders shall be subject to the penalties herein provided.

SEC. 12. No principal or superintendent of any school and no parent or custodian of any child or minor (having the power and authority to prevent) shall permit any child or minor having acute poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), smallpox, chickenpox, German measles, measles, mumps, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or whooping cough, or any child or minor in any family or living with any family in which any such disease exists, or has recently existed, to attend any public or private school or Sunday school until the health officer shall have given his permission therefor, nor shall any such principal, superintendent, parent, or custodian permit any child or minor to be unnecessarily exposed or to needlessly expose any other person to the taking or to the infection of any contagious disease.

SEC. 13. No person sick with any of the communicable or infectious diseases mentioned in section 1 of this ordinance shall be removed from the house, except by permit of the health officer, nor shall any person, sick with any of said diseases, be allowed to leave the house until the placard has been removed, unless written permission has been obtained from the health officer.

SEC. 14. No person living in a house or apartment upon which a placard has been placed shall attend or visit any school or public assembly in the city without a written permit from the health officer.

SEC. 15. No cat, dog, or other household animal shall be allowed to run in and out of the house during the quarantine period. Such animal must be confined outside or kept away from the premises altogether.

SEC. 16. Every person or conductor in charge of any railroad or public conveyance and every railroad or public conveyance shall obey all the rules of quarantine prescribed by the health officer.

Diphtheria Antitoxin—Sale of. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 22. No druggist, pharmacist, or other person dealing in diphtheria antitoxin shall sell, deliver, or cause to be sold or delivered any diphtheria antitoxin to any person unless such druggist, pharmacist, or other person dealing in diphtheria antitoxin receives from the person purchasing the same the name and address of the person making the purchase, the name and address of the person to whom the diphtheria antitoxin is to be administered, and, when sold on prescription or other written order, the name of the physician or other person prescribing the same.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of all druggists, pharmacists, and other persons engaged in the sale of diphtheria antitoxin, immediately upon the sale of the same, to notify the health officer of the city of North Yakima in writing of such sale, giving the name of the person to whom the antitoxin was sold, the name and address of the person to whom it is to be administered, and, if sold on prescription or other written order, the name and address of the physician or other person prescribing the same.

SEC. 24. This ordinance shall have no application to sales of diphtheria antitoxin made at wholesale to dealers engaged in the business of retailing the same in the city.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 92. No person shall spit, or discharge any substance from the nose, mouth, or any other part of the body, on the floor or walls of any street railway car or other public conveyance, or on the floor or walls of any public building, or on the sidewalk, in the city of North Yakima, or in any place where food of any character is prepared for human use except in special receptacles impervious to water, maintained for the purpose.

Barber Shops—Regulation of. (Ord. A-205, Apr. 10, 1916.)

SEC. 27. The owner of any barber shop shall equip said shop and keep said shop equipped with running hot and cold water and with all such appliances, furnishings, and materials as may be necessary to enable persons employed in or about such shop to comply with the requirements of this regulation, and shall keep said shop and all furniture, tools, appliances, and other equipment used therein at all times in a cleanly condition.

SEC. 28. Every owner of a barbor shop shall cause all combs, hairbrushes, hair dusters, and analogous articles to be washed thoroughly at frequent intervals and to be kept clean at all times and shall cause all mugs and shaving brushes to be sterilized after each separate use by immersion in boiling water, and razors, scissors, clippers, and tweezers to be disinfected after every separate use thereof, by a method approved by the health officer.

SEC. 29. No barber shall use for the service of any customer a comb, hairbrush, hair duster, or any analogous article that has not been thoroughly washed and is clean at the time of service, nor any mug or shaving brush that has not been sterilized after each separate use by immersion in boiling water, or any razor, scissors, clippers, or tweezers that has not been disinfected after each separate use by a method approved by the health officer.

SEC. 30. No barber shall use for the service of a customer any towels, steam towel, or wash cloth that has not been boiled and laundered since last used. Every barber,